

RES

REQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *requisite*.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

REQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *requisite*.] Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscurer passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely. *Boyle.*

REQUITAL. *n. f.* [from *requite*.]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.
Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*

Since you
Wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

We hear
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul
Cannot but yield you forth to public thanks,
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*
I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess *requi-*
tal. *Shakespeare.*

No merit their averfion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

2. Reward; recompense.
He ask'd me for a song,
And in *requital* op'd his leathern scrip,
And shew'd me similes of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower
world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefac-
tion, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays,
that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return how-
ever, though there can be no *requital*. *South's Sermons.*

TO REQUITE. *v. a.* [requiter, Fr.] To repay; to retaliate
good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shak.*
He hath *requited* me evil for good. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*
Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee
with a shrewd turn. *Ecclus. viii. 19.*

When Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead,
they said, Joseph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Genesis l.*
An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite*
kindness to his friends. *Ecclus. xxx. 6.*

Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*;
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot hero! ill *requited* chief!
Thou art. *Thomson.*

REMOUSE. *n. f.* [hnepeur, Saxon.] A bat.

REWARD. *n. f.* The rear or last troop.

REALE. *n. f.* [re and sale.] Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they
are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

TO RESALUTE. *v. a.* [resaluto, Lat. *resalutis*, Fr.] To salute
or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* land. *Chapman.*

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton.*

TO RESAIL. *v. a.* [re and sail.] To sail back.

From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO RESCIND. *v. a.* [rescindis, Lat. *rescinderis*, Fr.] To cut off;
to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which
being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the
promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to
rescind or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I spake against the test, but was not heard;
These to *rescind*, and peccage to restore. *Dryden.*

RESCISSIOM. *n. f.* [rescissio, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] The act of
cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idola-
try, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be
also dissolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

RESCISSORY. *adj.* [rescissivus, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] Having the
power to cut off.

TO RESCRIBE. *v. a.* [rescribe, Lat. *rescribere*, Fr.]
1. To write back.

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Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes
back Toleramus, he dispenses with that act otherwise un-
lawful. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To write over again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shewed him
the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. *Huvel.*

RESCRIPT. *n. f.* [rescript, Fr. *rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an
emperor.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground,
and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor,
who made a *rescript* thus; Use it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did,
after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their
determinations, which were filed *rescripts* or decretal epistles,
having the force of laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TO RESCUE. *v. a.* [rescorre, old Fr.] To let free from any
violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with
Britomartis, who succoured him and *rescued* his love. *Spens.*

My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me. *Shaksp.*

We're beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shaksp.*

Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had
almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clar.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve
he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which
scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit
eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the re-
moving his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the super-
structure. *Hammond's Foundations.*

Who was that just man, whom had not heav'n
Rescued, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton.*

Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

RESCUE. *n. f.* [rescuisse, old Fr. *rescussus*, low Lat.]
Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you
Have help to make this *rescue*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

RESCUER. *n. f.* [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.

RESEARCH. *n. f.* [researche, Fr.] Enquiry; search.

By a skillful application of those notices, may be gained in
such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, empty-
ing mines and draining fens. *Glanvill's Scep.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to
the better consideration of others, who shall have made *re-*
search into this business with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches*
of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Rogers.*

TO RESEARCH. *v. a.* [researcher, Fr.] To examine; to
enquire.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions
of eminent personages, both how much may have been ble-
mished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by
their own felicity. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

When he's produc'd, will you *research* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

RESEIZER. *n. f.* One that seizes again.

RESEIZURE. *n. f.* [re and seizure.] Repeated seizure; seizure
a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the
more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*: deface the
image, and you divest the right. *Bacon.*

RESEMBLANCE. *n. f.* [resemblance, Fr.] Likeness; similitude;
representation.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are
resemblances formed according to things spiritual, whereunto
they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they
bear a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryden's Daffodil.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with
the thing producing it; wherefore, we look on it as a bare
effect of power. *Locke.*

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and
imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design,
but can never express the life of the original. *Adijon.*

So chymists boast they have a pow'r,
From the dead ashes of a flow'r,
Some faint *resemblance* to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and
our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

TO RESEMBLE. *v. a.* [resembler, Fr.]

1. To compare; to represent as like something else.

Molt easily may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of
that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of
God. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a libbard's skin,
the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of ha-
bitations. *Bretwiser on Languages.*

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2. To be like; to have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall
into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may
happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. *Addison.*

TO RESEND. *v. a.* [re and send.] To send back; to send
again. Not in use.

I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which the did *resend*. *Shaksp.*

TO RESENT. *v. a.* [ressentir, Fr.]

1. To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his ter-
ritories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my
philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards,
upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded
me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination
he hath to further so hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is
now the most usual sense.

Thou with scorn
And anger would'st *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

RESENT. *n. f.* [from *resent*.] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*,
and a weak discernibler of the least disgrace. *Wotton.*

RESENTFUL. *adj.* [resent and full.] Malignant; easily pro-
voked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY. *adv.* [from *resenting*.] With deep sense;
with strong perception; with anger.

Hylobares judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main
reasonings. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*

RESENTMENT. *n. f.* [ressentiment, Fr.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality.

Some faces we admire and dote on; others, in our impar-
tial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without
resentment; yea, with an invincible disregard. *Glanvill.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very grand work
of his demonstration, is but the knowledge of his own *re-*
sentment; but how the same things appear to others, they
only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in
themselves, only he that made them. *Glanvill's Scep.*

2. Deep sense of injury.

Can heav'nly minds such high *resentment* flow,
Or exercise their spirit in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against
the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity,
wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who
will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

RESERVATION. *n. f.* [reservation, Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nor had I any *reservations* in my own soul, when I passed
that bill, nor repentings after. *King Charles.*

We swear with Jesuitical equivocations and mental *re-*
servations. *Saunderson against the Covenant.*

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode
Make with you by due turns. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or
rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Bacon.*

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to
propagate among the people concerning the present ministry;
with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot
determine. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

He will'd me,
In heedful *reservations*, to bestow them
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they of note. *Shaksp.*

RESERVATORY. *n. f.* [reservoir, Fr.] Place in which any
thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to
make a computation of the water now concealed therein,
peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

TO RESERVE. *v. a.* [reserve, Fr. *reservo*, Lat.]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places;
but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for
another. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *re-*
served against the day of trouble? *Jeb xxxviii. 23.*

David houghed all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them
for an hundred chariots. *2 Sam. viii. 4.*

Flowers
Reserved from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

Reserve thy state, with better judgment check
This hideous rashness. *Shaksp.*

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the
end? *Jer. iii. 5.*

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temp-
tation, and to preserve them. *2 Tim. ii. 25.*

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tations, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to
be punished. *2 Peter ii. 9.*

The breach seems like the fissures of an earthquake, and
threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and *reserves*
its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and *re-*
serve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

RESERVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I
know not yet all that may be said; and therefore, though I
be beaten, it is not necessary I should yield, not knowing
what forces there are in *reserve* behind. *Locke.*

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise
a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is
still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to
his own private judgement. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. Exception; prohibition.

Is knowledge so despis'd?
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton.*

5. Exception in favour.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*, and
which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of re-
ligion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Ere guardian thought could bring its scatter'd aid,
My soul surpris'd, and from herself disjoin'd,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

RESERVED. *adj.* [from *reserve*.]

1. Modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all,
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Walfsh.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards. *Dryden.*

RESERVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reserved*.]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but obscurely and
reservedly, until I have opportunity to express my sentiments
with greater copiousness and perspicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force;
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worse. *Pope.*

RESERVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *reserved*.] Closeness; want of
frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity
And their *reservedness*, their many cautions
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and
complement, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well
conflict with honesty. *Wotton.*

There was great wariness and *reservedness*, and so great a
jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or re-
ceive visits. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Disimulation can but just guard a man within the compass
of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effec-
tually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man
may innocently practise. *South's Sermons.*

RESERVER. *n. f.* [from *reserve*.] One that reserves.

RESERVOIR. *n. f.* [reservoir, Fr.] Place where any thing is
kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are well provided
with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow-water. *Add.*

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a *reservoir*, to keep and spare;
The next, a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*

TO RESE/TTLE. *v. a.* [re and settle.] To settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of
usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in
the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the
emperor's death. *Swift.*

RESE/TTLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *resettle*.]

1. The act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the *resettlement* of my
discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most absurd of
all the passions. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

2. The state of settling again.

Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and, after a
resettlement, they rack it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RESIANCE. *n. f.* [from *resistant*.] Residence; abode; dwel-
ling. *Resistance* and *resistant* are now only used in law.

The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his king-
dom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a
resistance in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RESPIANT. *adj.* [respiant, Fr.] Resident; present in a place.

Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks great
lieutenant in Europe is always *respiant*, before that the Hunga-
rians were aware. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*